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International Court of Justice

H0695 - 0002

Notice.

Not to be publicized until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

A ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en session publique et seulement la partie reellement versee au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jener Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

H0695 – 0004

Dr. Alfred T h o m a

Nuremberg, 3rd April 1946

Defense Counsel for the
defendant ROSENBERG

To the

General Secretary of the
International Military Tribunal

N u r e n b e r g

In part II of the Rosenberg Document Book, I have included in the table of contents the following as evidence:

DOCUMENT BOOK ALFRED ROSENBERG
Counsel: Seymour Krieger, Captain, MI.
Presented by: Walter W. Brudno, Section IV. (- Ro. 28)

I have established that a number of documents, listed in the table contents, are not contained in this document book. They are the following:

C 66	Exh. GB 81		312 - PS	Exh.	USA - 272
016 - PS	"	USA - 168	254 - PS	"	USA - 188
017 - PS	"	USA -180	265 - PS	"	USA - 191
019 - PS	"	USA - 181	290 - PS	"	USA - 189
031 - PS	"	USA - 171	294 - PS	"	USA - 185
154 - PS	"	USA - 198	1017 - PS	"	USA - 142
064 - PS	"	USA - 359	1028 - PS	"	USA - 273
072 - PS	"	USA - 357	1104 - PS	"	USA - 489
084 - PS	"	USA - 199	2349 - PS	"	USA - 352
089 - PS	"	USA - 360	3000 - PS	"	USA - 192
101 - PS	"	USA - 361	342 - PS	"	
122 - PS	"	USA - 362			

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Ro.10	---	---	Opinion of Reich Commissioner KOCH about his position of 5 Feb 1942	3	
Ro.11	194-PS	---	Secret order by ROSENBERG to KOCH about the proper treatment of the Civilians in the Ukraine of 14 Dec 42	4	
Ro.12	195-PS	---	Behavior of the German authorities and the morale of the Ukrainian population. Decree of 13 May 42.	12	
Ro.13	192-PS	---	Memorandum by KOCH to ROSENBERG. Complaints about ROSENBERG's critique and justification of his policy in the Ukraine of 16 Mar 43.	14	
Ro.14	---	---	Letter by ROSENBERG to Reich Minister Dr. LAMMERS containning his resignation to the Fuehrer of 12 Oct 44.	27	
Ro.15	3761-PS	---	ROSENBERG's letter to HITLER not to nominate him as a candidate for the Reichstag from the year 1924	41a	
Ro.16	---	---	ROSENBERG's letter to HITLER of the year 1933 concerning his dismissal as Editor-in-Chief of the "Voelkische Beobachter" - Allowed but no obtained -		
Ro.17	---	---	HITLER's decree to ROSENBERG of June 1943 with the directive to limit himself to fundamentals in the Administration of the East. - Document not yet authorized -		
Ro.18	---	---	HITLER's letter to ROSENBERG of the year 1923 in which HITLER informs ROSENBERG of the reasons why he did not want to cooperate in the Reichstag, and that therefore he would not participate in the elections - Document not yet authorized -		

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Ro.19	---	---	Report of 30 Mar 43 of Hauptabteilungsleiter Staatssekretaer RIECKE in the East Ministry to ROSENBERG about the denial of abuses in the East	42	
Ro.20	1997-PS	USA 319	Partial copy from the photastic copies of the presidential chancellery about the HITLER Cabinet, appointment of the authorities in the occupied Eastern territories.	46	
Ro.21	031-PS	USA 171	Memorandum of the Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories ("Neu-Aktion") of 14 June 44	59	
Ro.22	018-PS	USA 186	ROSENBERG's letter of 21 Dec 42 to SAUCKEL about the provisions for the Eastern workers in the Reich.	64	
Ro.23	1015-PS	USA 385 RF 1401	"Special Purpose Staff in the West and in the East."	71	
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	Part F	---	Letter of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces to the Military Commanders in the Netherlands of 30 Oct 1940.	80	
	Part H	---	Dr.ROSENBERG's letter of 12 June 1942 to the highest Reich authorities about the creation of a central agency for the seizure and sheltering of cultural goods in the occupied Eastern territories and GOERING's insistence to conduct art dealings of 30 Sep 42.	84	

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* * *

The following is also designated as evidence:

Ro.28 1.) DOCUMENT BOOK ALFRED ROSENBERG
Counsel: Seymour KRIEGER Captain, MI.
Presented by: Walter W. ERUDMO, Section IV.

Ro.29 2.) EXPOSE DU MINISTERE PUBLIC PILLAGE DES OEUVRES D'ART SECTION ECONOMIQUE.
Volume 1 and 2.

Ro.30 3.) REQUISITOIRE INDIVIDUEL ALFRED ROSENBERG
Dossier presente par M. PIERRE MOUNIER.

Ro. 31 4.) BRITISH DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 3(English)
Aggression against Norway and Denmark.

Ro.32 5.) TRIAL BRIEF -A-
Common objective, methods and doctrines of the conspiracy.
ROBERT H. JACKSON.
Of Counsel: Lt. P. JOHNSTON, USNR.

Ro.33 6.) TRIAL BRIEF -H-
Suppression of the Christian Churches in Germany.
Robert H. JACKSON.
Of Counsel: Lt. (Jg) A.R. MARTIN, USNR.

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Translation of a Copy
of Document 020-PS

Ro. 9
Defense Exh. No: ...

1+2

(Page 1, Line 1 to 7 inc.)

About a discussion with Chief Plenipotentiary
(Deputy for the Mobilization of Labor SAUCKEL
on 14 April 1943.

I brought party member (Partei Genosse) SAUCKEL's attention to the conditions in the Ukraine, especially in the district of Volhynien and Podolien and begged him to tell me how he feels about his task. Gauleiter SAUCKEL explained that he was with the Fuehrer 14 days ago and had just talked with the Reichsmarshall. The situation is that the Fuehrer must bring another million workers to Germany in the course of this year.

(Page 1, Line 16 to 24 inc.)

Gauleiter SAUCKEL emphasized, that he fully agrees with me that he neither will do anything which would soil his name in the future by slave seizure (Sklaveneinfang), but would do everything promote a decent direction of this question. He thinks it is like this that the military authorities undoubtedly hoarded a great number of native laborers which he must take from them. Furthermore, he will mainly turn to the cities and there determine the manpower on hand, in addition he is of the opinion that there must be recruiting of several age groups (Jahrgaenge).

(Page 1, Line 29 to Page 2 Line 5 inc.)

When he, SAUCKEL, says that he must fulfill his mission from the Fuehrer, then I also explain for my part that the whole labor draft has a limit in the productive power of economy and agriculture, and that the political developments (Auswirkung) must be strictly watched so as not to bring the whole land into uproar like that which happened today thanks to the unbelievable politics of Reich commissioner KOCH in the district (Generalbezirk) of Volhynien and Podolien. I informed Gauleiter SAUCKEL of the personal and business conflicts with the Reichscommissioner KOCH.

(Page 2 Line 22 to 24 incl.)

I regard it important not to use the name "EAST" but to create an emblem with the letters of the native land.

Certified True Copy

s/Dr. A. THOMA
Ldgdir.

H0695-0010

(Page 3 complete)

Copy from the File Ukraine Ro 10

3

Ro 10
Defense Exh. No.....

The Reich Commissioner
for the Ukraine

Koenigsberg (Pr) 5, Feb. 1942

My Concept of the Position
of the Reich Commissioner.

The Reich Commissioner is the sole representative of the Fuehrer, and/or the Reich Administration in the area entrusted to him.

He exercises, in the name and mission of the Fuehrer and the Reich Administration, all privileges that are necessary for the execution of his task. In the civilian sphere, the whole administration of his area is subordinated to him - Article 9 Par. 1 of the Decree of the Fuehrer of 17 July 1941.

Thus the Reich Commissioner has all sovereign rights -summum imperium - with the exception of military sovereignty - Article 3, Par 1 loco citato - and for the duration of the operations of railroad and postal sovereignty - Article 9, section II loco citato.

From this follows that the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern territories can give his orders only to the Reich Commissioner - Article 7 -, the execution of this order is exclusively the task of the Reich Commissioner - Article 9, Par. 1. The Reich Commissioner is responsible with his person for the lawful execution of the political and other instructions given to him. He can be recalled in case of failure to comply therewith.

Therefore all offices of the Reich must - regardless of the right of supervision of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories as final authority - be subordinated to the Reich Commissioner. Therefore there also is no direct official channel for these offices to central Reich offices.

signed Erich KOCH

Certified True Copy

Nuernberg 20 March 1946

signed Dr. A. THOMA
Landesgerichtsdirektor
Defense Counsel of ROSENBERG

H0695 - 0011

TRANSLATION OF A COPY
OF DOCUMENT 194-PS

Ro. 11
Defense Exh. No. .....

4 + 5

(Page 4 Line 1 to 12 inc.)

Secret Order by ROSENBERG to KOCH, Treatment of Civilians in the UKRAINE.

The Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories.

Berlin, 14, Dec 1942
749/42 Secret R.H.

S E C R E T .

To the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine
Gauleiter Erich KOCH.

R O V N O

The military and political situation in the East demands a most emphatic examination of the attitude of each German entrusted with a mission in the Eastern territories.

(Page 5 Line 3 to 12 inc.)

Therefore, it is necessary not to allow the Ukrainians to gain the impression that there would be no hope for the Ukrainian under German domination, whether political, economical, social or cultural. To give up all hope would necessarily lead to increasing sabotage. And even if it should be possible with the use of force to gather the harvest once or twice, it does not seem to be possible, by permanent use of force to keep the production continuously on the same level as was still within reach during the past year.

(Page 5, Line 23 to Page 7, Line 8 inc.)

German prestige demands, that any order given by a German office, be executed without restriction. But it is presumed that the consequences of each order be considered (in advance) and its presentation so clearly composed that all persons concerned are able to conform with it.

From previous times, the people of the East see in Germany representative of Lawful order which is not the expression of despotism, even if connected with sternness. If it should be possible by means of appropriate and lawful measures to make it clear to those Eastern people that war has naturally terrible hardship, but that offenses will be investigated and judged justly, then it would be much easier to lead those people, than if they get the impression of a despotism similar to their own.

H0695 – 0012

6+7

It will be much easier for the German administration to lead these Eastern people, if clear execution of well considered orders goes together with just punishment of crimes. A miner offense should not be punished with excessively high fines. With appropriate measures leaving well-founded economical and social hope and with clear and well-considered orders it will be possible to restore their readiness for cooperation and industry, even there, where it is already destroyed. Necessities of war demanded the closing of colleges. Elementary schools with a 4 year term should be kept open completely, followed by trade schools training for practical life. The German administration needs men for veterinary science, trade, farming and geological research who cannot be supplied from the German population. For that purpose the Ukrainian youth can be taken off the streets and indoctrinated to the fact that they have to contribute to the reconstruction of their country. Thereby, it would be inadmissible for German offices to confront the population with scornful remarks. Such an attitude is not worthy of a German.

Germany became, by means of its armed forces, master over wide regions of the East. Every German who has been sent by her, has therefore to be conscious of the obligation which he takes upon himself in the East as representative of the German Reich and of the German people. By appropriate bearing and deeds one becomes master, but not by obtrusive, shocking manners. One does not lead people by insolent talk and one does not gain authority by exhibiting contempt for others. One becomes master by distinctive bearing which forces the others to respect the Germans. Once, at the time of the Emporers, the German people were the leading people in Europe, and it was considered so by others. This inheritance is again taken up by the German people after a pause of four hundred years, and everybody must try to rid himself of the influences of the environment of former German small-states-hood, and to prove himself worthy of the new intellectual mission.
(Page 7 Line 17 to Line 31 inc.)

But I have been obliged to report in a circular, that some few have not proven to be worthy of that mission, that those few misused the offices entrusted to them and through damaging behavior have proven to be unworthy of our uniform. They were deliminated immediately. It is especially the

H0695-0013

mission of the Eastern Activities Division of the NSDAP, and in this instance the Division Ukraine to strengthen the attitude of all Germans to maintain a high consciousness of the German mission on the part of all, whether in civil administration or in other positions, and above all to maintain the attitude of all party-members in the far regions of the East in the sense of the National, Socialistic conception of life. That demands an examination from the other side, If we have the duty to refrain from every despotic measure, then we have also to reject every intimacy.
(Page 8 Line 2 to 17 inc.)

There are no objections therefore, if on the occasion of a national festival, as for instance the harvest celebration, the regional agricultural supervisor, or the commissioner of that region receives a delegation and after receiving an expression of thanks from the population, in return makes a few remarks of thanks for the work done, or gives them small gifts. But it is not permissable that such a festival should end with a fraternizing drinking bout, not to mention other intimacies. If it is possible to reward individual farmers, craftsmen or workers with consumer goods for his daily use or with service medals, then that should take place in such a manner that the person so rewarded considers himself honored and in this way spurs on the others to compete with him.
There are also no objections, if on the occasion of a harvest thanksgiving festival, national costume dances are arranged, or national songs are cultivated. Also, in other expressions of life, one should rather see diversions and should not close that escape from a life that is itself not an easy one, through narrow minded fears.
(Page 8 Line 31 to 34 inc.)

It can be stressed in this connection, that the German Reich has come into a country on the cooperation and obedience of which, it attaches importance. It is thereby natural, that in the middle of a war, no big decisive changes can be carried through.

H0695-0014

(Page 9, Line 8 to 18 inc.) 9+10+11

The Arbeitseinsatz and the methods of its execution have led to extremely difficult consequences which today are already reflected in the common attitude. Here it must be demanded, with all clarity, that the legality of the recruiting, even for use outside of the Ukraine, always be stressed. In such a huge process, it is naturally impossible to depend for any length of time on voluntary enlistment alone. Pressure from authorities may often be necessary in the future. However, it must be avoided that queues in front of theaters are seized and transported to Germany or that Ukrainians are invited to a movie and the audience be brought from there directly to Germany.

(Page 9 Line 29 to Page 10 Line 1 inc.)

The Plenipotentiary for the "Arbeitseinsatz" has taken pains to regulate the working conditions of the laborers from the East. The Reichsminister for the Occupied Eastern Territories has set up, in agreement with him.the "Central Authority for Members of Eastern Races", in order to keep an effective treatment on his own account.

(Page 10 Line 4 to 11 inc.)

Other measures serve the purpose of preventing exaggerated reports on individuals cases, from making the attitude of the Ukrainian population worse. However, it must also be asserted that a great number of Ukrainian men and women have been well received in German homes and plants and have sent letters of thanks to their homeland. It is the mission of the agencies chosen to make public such letters and to bring about little by little a feeling of security from arbitrary measures.

(Page 11, Line 18 to 22 inc.)

This decree must be considered "secret". It is to be read to the whole staff; it may not however be duplicated in any way, but is to be kept locked up by the high official (Hoheitstraeger) concerned and is to be use, if necessary, for interpretations of measures.

s/ ROSENBERG

Document No. 194-PS. Secret Order from ROSENBERG to KOCH. Treatment of the Population in the UKRAINE.

Certified True Copy
s/ Dr. A. THOMA
Ldgdir.

H0695-0015

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF A COPY
OF DOCUMENT 195-PS

Ro. 12
Defense Exh.....

(Page 12, lines 1 to 27 inc.)

12 + 13

The Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine

Rowno, 2 June 1942

To the

Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories

Berlin W 35
Rauchstr. 17/18

Subject: Decree of 13 May 1942. Behavior of the German Officials and the Morale of the Ukrainian Population.

I have not been able to restrain myself from the opinion, after receiving the above-mentioned decree that this decree is meant to be a criticism of my previous political actions towards the Ukrainians and that occasional infractions by my subordinated offices are looked upon as the results of my political directives.....

.....As far as the fact about whipping is concerned, it is a fact that some officials in lower offices have actually whipped and have allowed whippings. It is also true that 20 men were whipped by the SS, not openly however but in a factory, and not because of minor infractions but because of sabotage on war projects.

As I have forbidden the German officials, as Chief of the Civil Administration in Poland, to run around with a whip, I have also forbidden this here by a decree of 18 April 1942, a copy of which I enclose, although good National Socialists whom I have made responsible for the securing of production and the recruiting of labor, explain to me time and again that it is very difficult without an occasional immediate drastic punishment to keep up the naturally low zeal for work of the Ukrainians.

(Page 13, line 16 to 27 inc.)

.....I beg you, Mr. Reich Minister, to lighten our execution of this task, by suppressing the unfounded attacks which are continuously repeated, against my political work. I also beg you not to weaken

HO695 - 0016

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF A COPY
OF DOCUMENT 195-PS

Ro. 12
Defense Exh.....
(cont.)

my prestige in that manner by sending decrees which contain a criticism of myself to my subordinates or to offices totally unconcerned in the matter. I would like to remark, in regard to the publishing of your decree of the 13 May to my subordinate units, that essential parts already are known because of my "Decree on Whipping" of 18 April 1942 and because I have for weeks made the last paragraph of page 3 of your decree an object of my political speeches during work conferences.

signed: KOCH

Certified True Copy

s/ Dr. A. THOMA

Ldgdir.

H0695 – 0017

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF A COPY
OF DOCUMENT No. 192 – PS

Ro. 13
Defense Exh.....

14

(Page 14, lines 1 – 14 incl.)

Memorandum by KOCH to ROSENBERG, Justification of his Policy in the UKRAINE.

The Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine

Rovno, 16 March 1943

To the Reich Minister

Alfred ROSENBERG, Berlin W 35

personal

Various decrees issued recently by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories in which my work was critisized in an exceptional severe and offensive manner and which have resulted in obscuring interpretation of policies as well as my legal position, have induced me to present the following report to you, Mr. Reich Minister, in a form similar to a memorandum. I should like to emphasize from the beginning that is was not a mania for criticism that led my hand in composing it.....

(Page 14, line 18 to Page 15, line 18 incl.)
Original Page 7

II.

I have tried in accordance with the Fuehrer's decree for the simplification of administration to transfer responsibilities to the lower levels, partially even such responsibilities which later were claimed, to my astonishment, by your ministry. I am forced by this resistance against simplifiction of administration to deal with these matters myself, while they could be completed by the General Commissioners. I further believe that these arguments over responsibility constitute a certain mistrust against myself, since the responsible officials of the ministry apparently believe that they have greater responsibility for the Ukraine than myself. Please do not take me wrong when I use the word "tutelage" in this connection.

H0695 – 0018

Original Page 11

Thus your ministry reports to me with the decree of 12 January 1943 I h 1704/42 that Anna PRICHNO, of SMYGALOVKA an Eastern worker had complained that her parents who remained in the UKRAINE could not pay their taxes. I am not only asked to cancel these taxes or to reduce them by half but to "report on my action". It is easy to figure out how much work such matter involves in my office, with the General Commissioner, the District Commissioner and with the ministry there.

.....

Original Page 13

Lately numerous single complaints from Eastern workers employed in the "Altreich" have been passed on to me and of each single case I have been asked to give a report, usually on such short notice, that it was impossible to comply with the request. I have already voiced my opinion with regard to this matter in my report of 28 January II b/4 47603. The complaints are of such nature as allotments for support of families have not been paid, families are not getting any coal, the foodrations are insufficient .....

(Page 16, lines 1 - 10 incl.)

Original Pages 15 - 16.

Hence, I found it strange to have the decree of I/41 of 22 November 1941 state that the Ukrainians were strongly permeated with German blood, which fact was to account for their remarkable cultural and scientific achievements. But when on top of this a secret decree of July 1942, to which I will refer more closely at the end of this section, declares that very many points of contact exist between the German and Ukrainian people, I find it no longer only strange but am astonished. This decree demands <u>not only correct, but amiable manners in dealing with Ukrainians.</u>

H0695 - 0019

(Page 16, lines 19 to 28 incl.) 16 + 17

In the following I would like to give a few more examples of lack of reserve towards Ukrainians. For instance by decree of 18 June 1942 II 6 f 6230, I was informed that you were procuring 2.3 million Marks worth of Ukrainian schoolbooks, charged to my budget, without even contacting me about it previously. At a time, when there was scarcely enough paper available to meet the needs of German school-children, and when, above all things, the discontinuance of the Kyrillian writing was already pending, an order was to be placed for 1 million primers, 1 million reading sheets, 200 000 schoolbooks, 500 000 grammers, 200 000 arithmetic-books.

.....

(Page 17, line 24 to Page 18, line 7 incl.)

Original Pages 21 - 25.

It goes without saying that 1½ million men from my Reich Commissariat cannot be brought to Germany without provoking certain harshness on the part of the German administration. The recruiting is proceeding by legal means. In cases of excesses I interfere. It is not necessary that your ministry stress as it does by many written and oral messages over and over again that any violence in recruiting of workers has to be discontinued. Ministerialdirigent Dr. BRAEUTIGAM desires that every case of violence in recruiting workers for Germany be reported to him. In my order of 20 May 1942, relative to the North Volhynian forest areas where open disobedience to the recruiting commission was shown in one of the districts, I ordered to use means of violence up to the setting on fire of farms in all cases of resistance to our recruiting work, and this to maintain the prestige of German authority. The order was addressed to the General Commissioner so as the grant sufficient warrant to the activity of the executive power in this collective punishment. This order was opposed by you orally and by telephone.

(Page 18, lines 15 to 27 incl.) 18 + 19 + 20

The assertion of beating the Ukrainians runs like a red thread through the whole list of complaints which your Ministry makes against my leadership. Actually once in November 1941, about 20 Ukrainians have been beaten in KIEW by the police because they sabotaged the construction of an important bridge across the Dniepr. I did not know of this action; But if I had known of it, I should very likely have approved of it, but if I had known what a chain of reproaches the beatings would produce, I probably should have shot the Ukrainians for sabotage. Long before you decreed the prohibition of whipping I forbade my superintendents to carry a horse whip, because I do not consider a horsewhip an attribute of German Mastery.

.....

(Page 19, lines 17 and 18)

If I issue more decrees here against corporal punishment than beatings are actually handed out, I make myself ridiculous.

.....

.....

(Page 20, lines 8 to 23 incl.)

Original Pages 31-35

As a climax of the relations between your office and the Ukrainian emigration, I should like to mention the following:

A secret decree was issued in your ministry in July 1942, which I mentioned already in the beginning of this report. The common points among others, between the people of the Ukraine and Germany are first determined, because the respect for the highly developed consciousness of the Ukrainian people was requested as the basis. A large extent of cultural autonomy should therefore be justified, which had to be conceded by the German leadership, considering - as the decree points out - that peoples of such large numbers cannot be kept in permanent dependency and that the Eastern campaign was a political one and not an economic campaign for booty.

The decree demands in its draft further not only correct manners, but even amiable manners together with a never relaxing readiness for assistance towards the Ukrainians.

H0695-0020

H0695 - 0021

(Page 22, lines 15 to 36 incl.) 22 + 23 + 24

I am blamed in your communication of 21 November, No. I 6b 4249/43, for having issued to the administration offices under my jurisdiction an order about closing of schools without having secured your apporval. It is referd hereby to two decrees, which demanded from me to submit decrees in the state of draft. Your interpretation which tries to extend this duty even to orders, is, I believe, going too far. In my additional reports of 11 November, 1942 and 23 January 1943 I showed in detail, how necessary the closing of unnecessary trade schools was, which was objected to. I believe to have handled this matter reasonably and in the interest of front and home, In spite of that, you, your excellency, have ordered the General Commissioner by virtue of your decree - F I 230/43 secret - to follow a new schools policy. By virtue of this decree, I have been completely eliminated as Reich Commissioner from the sphere of education. While I considered the 4 year elementary school and besides that the trade-schools war important, you ordered the following schools to be provided for:

1. 4 year elementary school
2. 3 year secondary school
3. Pre-vocational school
4. Vocational school
5. Tradeschool
6. Higher tradeschool

(Page 23, lines 22 to 2[illegible] incl.)

..... Nobody has ever asked me, as a former Gauleiter that I should submit to him articles I write, for noone but the Fuehrer can absolve me of the political responsibility for an article signed with my fully name.

(Page 24, line 7 to Page 25, line 10 incl.)

Original Page 44

Finally, in addition to these explanations of the jurisdiction of my responsibilities, I would like to reiterate the relations between the Fuehrer and the Reich Commissioners. As an old Gauleiter I am

used to consult with my Fuehrer directly in all my problems and requests, and this right, in my capacity as Oberpraesident has never been denied me even by my superior minister.. However, I have gained the impression that steps were taken by the East Minister to deny me this right. By decree of 21 August 1942 II 1e 1296, the subordinate offices are requested, not to report directly to the Fuehrer.

By decree I 6 b 4702 I am ordered, to obstain from references to the will of the Fuehrer, since the conveyance of the Fuehrers will was to be exclusively your affair. I must state here that in my position as an old Gauleiter, the Fuehrer has repeatedly given me his political directives, and that occasionaly he even expressed his political viewpoint on the Ukraine to persons subordinated to me. I have always considered the publication, co-operation with, and sometimes reference to these directives, my absolute duty. I request you to inform me, should I, in this respect have taken a position, which does not meet with your approval. If the positions of the Reich Commissioners in relation to the Fuehrer are taken from them or are curtailed, little will remain to make the position of a Reich Commissioner interesting, for the range of my jurisdiction has become more limited every month. The sphere of duty of a Reich Commissioner today is already narrower than that of a Gauleiter or a Reich Defense Commissioner at home.

The latter has superiors too, but these do not hold him in tutelage, as for instance you have done with the decree to submit to you every article intended for publication through the press. These superiors also do not disavow him publicly, as you, Mr. Reich Minister, have done with me in the case of your school-decree of 23 February 1943 or in giving orders to my deputy. But above all, these superiors do not take all joy out of the work of their collaborators, as you have done with me. Because of your very sharp and disavowing and compromising decrees which were most always the result of faulty information on your part, it has become high impossible for me to carry on my work, and I have mentioned this already in my report of 13 March 1943.

H0695-0022

H0695-0023

(Page 26, lines 13 to 15 incl.)

26

You have jeopardized my position so many times during the last three weeks that in any event only the Fuehrer himself can restore it.

signed Erich KOCH

(Page 26, lines 19 to 23 incl.)

Note: As answer to the notes of 25 Ocotber 1942 by BRAEUTIGAM came the school suggestion by ROSENBERG which ordered various kinds of schools in the Ukraine. KOCH reacted with the impertinent letter of 16 March 1943.

Document No. 192.

Nuernberg, 29 March 46.

Certified true copy

s/ Dr. A. THOMA

Ldgdir.

H0695 – 0024

(Page 27, line 1 to 19 incl.)

Copy
Document No.

Ro 14 27
Defense Exh. No.....

Letter from ROSENBERG to the Reich Minister Dr. LAMMERS of 12 Oct. 1944 containing a letter to the Fuehrer (request for resignation)

The Reich Minister
for the Occupied
Eastern Territories

Berlin, 12 October 1944
No. 1418/44 G. RS. - R/H. -

Top Secret

To the
Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery
Dr. LAMMERS
Headquarters of the Fuehrer.

Dear Dr. LAMMERS!

In view of the present development in the problems of the East, I beg you to present the enclosed letter personally to the Fuehrer. I consider the way in which the matters of German Eastern policy are treated today to be so unfortunate, - while not having participated in the negotiations I am still made responsible for them - that I ask you to present my letter to the Fuehrer as soon as possible for a decision. I beg you at the same time to explain to the Fuehrer the accusations in my letters of 28 September and 10 October 1944 concerning the tasks and acitivity of the East Ministry....

(Page 28, lines 3 to 5 incl.)

Heil Hitler!

Yours sincerely

s/ A ROSENBERG

H0695 - 0025

(Page 29, lines 1 to 14 incl.)

29 + 30

Berlin 12 October 1944
R/H.

To the

Fuehrer of the Greater German Reich

Adolf HITLER

My Fuehrer!

A number of occurrences which concern German Eastern policies and the political - psychological treatment of the Eastern peoples cause me, my Fuehrer, to explain my anxieties to you in this manner as it has not been possible to do so orally.

With regard to unilateral proposals I have always steadily maintained, with full conviction, that in political and other measures not <u>one</u> people of the East alone but <u>all</u> peoples should be addressed together.....

(Page 29, line 18 to page 30, line 5 incl.)

..... The consciousness of national individuality has been presented in spite all gagging, even among the smaller peoples of the East and found in the course of years certain representatives of even militant nature. For the observation and regulation of this development, I have established in the East Ministry administrative offices for all peoples of the East, which after many tests can now be considered as well staffed for the circumstances.

(Page 30, line 16 to Page 31, line 5 incl.)

I had expressed my point of view to you, my Fuehrer, at the beginning of 1943 when I made the proposal of a declaration to all peoples of the East in order to enlist them in a common fight against Bolshevism. This proposal was rejected by you, my Fuehrer, where upon I wrote a letter to your secretary, Reichsleiter BORMANN, on 28 March 43 with the earnest request for information and in which, with an attached

declaration by General VLASSOV renouncing the Ukraine and Caucasia, I once again proposed the foundation of a National Committee. I have had no answer to this proposal which I have had to consider as a rejection, and there matters stand in this direction .....

H0695 - 0026

H0695 - 0027

(Page 34, line 14 to page 36, line 6 incl.) 34+35+36

I ask you, my Fuehrer, to tell me whether you still desire my activity in this direction; for since it was not possible for me to report to you orally, the problems of the East are brought to you and discussed from various sides, so I must, in consideration of this development, assume that you, my Fuehrer, do not consider this activity of mine as necessary anymore. In addition, rumors are spread by sources unknown to me of the dissolution of the East Ministry, in fact even that these rumors are used in official correspondence to the highest Reich authorities as a reason for various demands which have been made. Under such circumstances efficient work, my Fuehrer, is not possible, and I ask you to give me directives as to how I should act in consideration of the state of affairs which has developed.

I do not need to emphasize, my Fuehrer, that I have devoted myself with all my strength to the assignment of East Minister given to me in 1941. I had taken the liberty to present to you, my Fuehrer, a conception of this task even before the beginning of threatening hostilities by the Soviet Union. This conception provided for, in order to mobilize all the national forces of the Eastern peoples, the voluntary promise to them in advance of a certain autonomy and the possibility of cultural development, with the aim of leading them against the Bolshevist enemy. This conception, which in the beginning I ventured to assume you approved of, has not been carried out, because the peoples were treated in an opposite way politically. Solely and only because of the agrarian order of 1942, which was approved by you, has their willingness to work been maintained to the end by encouraging among them a certain hope of acquiring property, and I had taken pains to strengthen this force at least, and by exemplary coeperation with the agricultural leaders and through the energetic activity of the district commissioners, a great performance was made for

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H0695 - 0028

the German Reich. Now, after the representative of Russianism has been for years ostensibly kept in the background, he is suddenly placed at the top of not only the Russians, but he is to be also the chief and leader of all non-Russians.

(Page 37, lines 1 to 10 incl.)

37+38+39

COPY

Berlin, 12 Oct 1944

R/H

Proposal

for an

Adjustment of the Eastern Policy.

On the basis of our total knowledge and practical experience with reference to the leadership and readiness for service of the peoples of the East, the following regulation has been decided on for the strengthening of the political conduct of the war.

(Page 38, lines 11 to 21 incl.)

In the leadership of the peoples of the East, one must start from the established fact that the present war is being waged by all European peoples for the security and immunity from blockade of the European continent. The peoples of the continent of Europe form one single family of peoples, the continent itself one single large economic sphere (Grosswirtschaftsraum). One must strive for a union, to be determined later, of all European nations in which the peoples of the East as well as also the other European peoples can represent their interests.

(Page 39, lines 2 to 8 incl.)

Every nation of the European East, the Russians, Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, North Caucasians;, Cossacks, Azerbaijaners, Georgians, Armenians, Tartars....., all of them will again receive the freedom of their home-land, and will carry on an independent reconstruction, guaranteed by the German Reich, in all fields of their lives and countries.

(Page 39, line 23 to page 40, line 2 incl.)

The opposition, existing earlier so often, between the Russian, Ukrainian, Caucasian peoples shall be overcome by a common European idea in order to find a peaceful equilibrium in mutual cooperation on a higher European level which will take all interests into consideration.

Certified True Copy: s/ Dr. A. THOMA Ldgdir.

H0695 – 0029

H0695-0030

(Page 41A complete)

Document No. 376I-PS

41

Ro,I5

Defense Exh.No...

ROSENBERG'S letter to HITLER, which contains the request not to have to be a candidate for the Reichstag.

My dear Mr. HITLER:

Mr. JACOB will tell you something about me. I urgently request to be eliminated as a candidate. I do not want to be elected by the Bavarian people as an " intruder "
I should also not like to make my backing by you more difficult.

Faithfully

signed A. ROSENBERG

10.Apr. 1924

Under no circumstances.

signed ADOLF HITLER

Certified True Copy

signed DR. THOMA

Defense Counsel

for ROSENBERG

(Page 46 complete)

H0695 - 0031

Doc. No. 1997-PS
(USA. - 319)

46 Ro. 20
Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt Copy of excerpts from the photostated file-exhibits of the Presidial-Chancellory concerning the Hitler Cabinet.

PRESIDIAL CHANCELLORY

OF THE FUEHRER AND REICH CHANCELLOR

FILES

FORMING OF THE CABINET

APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL

OF REICH CHANCELLORS AND REICH MINISTERS

HITLER CABINET

Sec: B
Title: III
Group: 1
No. 2

Volume 10
of 1 January 1940
until ./...19...

(Page 47 complete)

H0695 – 0032

47

The Reich Minister and Chief
of the Party Chancellory

Berlin W 8, 18 July 1941
at present the Fuehrer's HQ

To the

Highest Authorities of the Reich

Enclosed I am sending a copy of

1.) the decree of the Fuehrer about the administration of the newly occupied Eastern Territories of 17 July 1941 along with the Fuehrer decrees referred to in it

   a) about the appointment of commanders of the Armed Forces in the newly occupied Eastern Territories, of 17 July 1941

   b) about the economy of the newly occupied Eastern Territories, of 29 June 1941

   c) about police security of the newly occupied Eastern Territories, of 17 July 1941;

2.) the first decree of the Fuehrer about the introduction of civilian administration in the newly occupied Eastern Territories of 17 July 1941.

These decrees are not to be published. This office will release a press notice about the essential contents of the decrees.

s/ Dr. LAMMERS

H0695 – 0033

(Page 48 complete)

Copy of RK. 10714 B.

48

Decree of the Fuehrer

concerning the administration of the

newly-occupied Eastern territories.

Dated the 17 July 1941.

In order to restore and maintain public order and public life in the newly occupied Eastern territories I decree that:

Article 1.

As soon as the military operations in the newly occupied territories are over, the administration of these territories shall be transferred from the military establishments to the civil administration establishments. I shall from time to time determine by special decree, the territories which according to this are to be transferred to the civil administration, and the time when this is to take place.

Article 2.

The Civil Administration in the newly occupied Eastern territories, where these territories are not included in the administration of the territories bordering on the Reich or the General Government is subject to the "Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories."

Article 3.

Military sovereign rights and powers are exercised by the commanders of the Armed Forces in the newly occupied Eastern territories in accordance with my decree of 25 June 1941.

The powers of the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan in the newly occupied Eastern territories, according to my decree of 29 June 1941, and those of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police according to my decree of 17 July 1941, are subject to special ruling, and are not effected by the following regulations.

Article 4.

I appoint Reichsleiter Alfred ROSENBERG as Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. He will hold office in Berlin.

H0695 - 0034

(Page 49, line 8 to page 50 line 7 incl.)

49+50

Article 6

At the head of each Reich Commissariat will be a Reich Commissioner; at the head of each General Region a General Commissioner and at the head of every District Area and Area Commissioner (Gebietskommissar). Where a Main Region is formed, there will be a Head Commissioner (Hauptkommissar) in charge.

The Reich Commissioners and the General Commissioners will be appointed by me, the heads of the main sections in the bureaux of the Reich Commissioners, as well as the Head Commissioners and District Commissioners will be appointed by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Article 7

In cases where Article 3 is not applicable, the Reich Commissioners will be responsible to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, and will receive instructions exclusively from him.

Article 8

It is the responsibility of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories to legislate for the newly occupied territories under his jurisdiction. He can delegate the legislative power to the Reich Commissioners.

Article 9

As regards civil affairs, the Reich Commissioners are responsible for the entire administration of their territory.

As long as military operations are in progress, it is the duty of the highest competent authorities of the Reich to guarantee railway and postal service in accordance with the instructions of the Chief of Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. Further ruling will remain pending until the time the military operations cease.

Article 10

In order that the measures taken by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories or by the Reich Commissioners in their areas may be brought into harmony with the over-all (uebergeordnete) aspects of the interests of the Reich, the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories will maintain close liaison with the highest Reich authorities. In

./.

H0695 - 0035

differences of opinion which cannot be settled by direct negotiations, my decision is to be obtained through the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

(Page 50, lines 13 to 19 incl.

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 17 July 1941

The Fuehrer
Signed: Adolf HITLER

Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces

Signed: KEITEL

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery

Signed: Dr. LAMMERS.

H0695 - 0036

Page 51 [illegible]

Copy of RK 10714 B.

51

Decree of the Fuehrer

concerning the Appointment of Commanders

of the Armed Forces in the newly-occupied

Eastern Territories.

I.) In the newly ocuupied Eastern territories, the Commanders of the Armed Forces, as the highest representatives of the Armed Forces, exercise military sovereign rights and the territorial powers of command.

The Commanders of the Armed Forces are appointed by me. They are subordinate to the Chief of Supreme Command of the Armed Forces and receive their instructions from him in accordance with my general directions.

II.) It is the duty of the Commanders of the Armed Forces to give military security to the territory within and against surprise threat from without.

They give support to the Reich Commissars in their political and administrative tasks and as a body put the case to them for the demands of the Armed Forces, particularly with regard to the use of the land for supplying the troops in combat.

III.) The requirements of the Armed Forces as regards civil affairs will be effected by the Reich Commissars.

Should there be danger of delay the Commanders have the right, even in civil matters, to give orders for the necessary measures for the conduct of military operations.

The Commanders of the Armed Forces can delegate this right temporarily to local Commanders.

The instructions of the Armed Forces establishments issued by virtue of these powers take precedence over all other orders.

H0695 – 0037

Copy of RK. 10714 B.
(cont.)

IV.) For carrying out and supplementing this decree, the Chief of Supreme Command of the Armed Forces will draw up a service instruction for the Commanders of the Armed Forces.

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 25 June 1941

signed: Adolf HITLER

H0695 – 0038

(Page 52 complete)

Copy of RK. 10714 B.

52

Decree of the Fuehrer
concerning Economy in the
newly-occupied Eastern Territories.
dated 29 July 1941.

(1) In the newly-occupied Eastern Territories, Reich Marshal Hermann GOERING as Commissioner for the 4-Year Plan, issues orders, as far as the powers he has in this capacity allow, for measures to be taken which are necessary for the maximum utilization of the stocks and economic potential found there and for the expansion (Ausbau) of industrial forces to the advantage of German war economy.

(2) For this purpose he can also issue direct instructions to the Armed Forces establishments in the occupied Eastern territories.

(3) This decree comes into force this day. It should only be made public on special orders.

Fuehrer's headquarters, 29 June 1941

The FUEHRER

signed Adolf HITLER

(L.S.) The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces

signed KEITEL

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery

signed Dr. LAMMERS

H0695-0039

(Page 53 complete)

Copy of Rk. 10714 B

53

Decree of the Fuehrer

about police security of

the newly occupied Eastern Territories

of 17 July 1941.

I.

The police security of the newly occupied Eastern Territories is the task of the Reich Fuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police.

II.

After introduction of the civilian administration in these areas the Reich Fuehrer SS is authorized to issue directives to the Reich Commissioners within the field of his tasks specified under I. If these directives are of general or of fundamentally political importance, they are to be channeled through the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories unless the prevention of an immediately threatening danger is concerned.

III.

For the carrying out of police security each Reich Commissioner will be joined by a Senior SS and Police Leader directly and personally subordinated to the Reich Commissioner.

Leaders of the SS and the Police will be attached to the General Commissioners, the Chief and Area Commissioners who will be subordinated to them directly and personally.

Fuehrer-Headquarters, 17 July 1941

The Fuehrer

s/ Adolf HITLER

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces

s/ KEITEL

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery

(L.S.)

s/ Dr. LAMMERS

(Page 54 complete)

H0695-0040

Copy of Rk. 10714 F

54

First Decree of the Fuehrer

about the introduction of civil administration

in the newly Occupied Eastern Territories.

17 July 1941

I.

The "Oberpraesident" of the Province of East Prussia takes over the civil administration in the Bialystok district.

The Governor General will take over the civil administration in the territory of Galicia which previously belonged to Poland.

The territory of the former Free States Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia as well as the area inhabited by the White-Ruthenians will be incorporated into the civil administration under the authority of the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern Territories. This territory as a whole forms a Reich Commissary in accordance with my decree about the administration of the newly occupied Eastern Territories of 17 July 1941 and receives the designation "Ostland". The subordination to the "Oberpraesident" of the Province of East Prussia of the administration of smaller areas located on the East Prussian border of the former Free State Lithuania remains reserved.

II.

I shall fix and determine the external borders of the Reich Commissary "Ostland" and the remaining territories named under I according to the prevailing tactical situation and at the proper time. I shall determine the time for the introduction of the civil administration in the territories named under I or in parts thereof.

III.

I appoint the Gauleiter and "Oberpraesident" Heinrich LOHSE as Reich Commissioner for the "Ostland". His main office shall be located in RIGA.

Fuehrer-Headquarters, 17 July 1941
The Fuehrer
t/signed Adolf HITLER

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces
t/signed KEITEL

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery
s/ Dr. LAMMERS

H0695 - 0041

(Page 55 complete)

REICHSGESETZBLATT

Part I.

1941 Published in Berlin, 5 August 1941 No. 86

Day	Contents	Page
29 July 1941	Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor about the Inspector General for Water and Energy	467
11 July 1941	Decree about the Introduction of the regulations about the Embezzlement and Overcharging of Traffic Dues in the Annexed Eastern Territories.	468

Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor about the Inspector General for Water and Energy, of 29 July 1941.

In consideration of the special requirements of war and the necessity of uniform planning in the Greater German area, I appoint for the management and reorganization of power projects and of the energy and water economy an

Inspector General for Water and Energy.

In the jurisdiction of his office he has the position and authority of a Reich Minister and of a Prussian Minister. His authority is the highest Reich authority and highest Prussian State authority.

Reichsgesetzblatt, 1941, Part I

Page 468

IV. Jurisdictional Field.

(1) This decree is also valid in the annexed Eastern territories.

H0695 – 0042

57

(Page 57 complete)

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory

Rk. 1912 B

Berlin W 8, 9 February 1942

Vosstrasse 6

at present the Fuehrer's headquarters

To the

Highest Reich Authorities

of the Agencies directly subordinated to the Fuehrer.

To succeed Reich Minister Dr. TODT who has been killed in an accident the Fuehrer today appointed the "Generalbauinspector" for the Reich Capital Dipl. Ing. Professor Albert SPEER to the former's offices of

a.) Reich Minister for Armament and Ammunition

b.) Inspector General for the German Highway System and

c.) Inspector General for Water and Energy,

and nominated him

a.) Reich Minister for Armament and Ammunition

b.) Inspector for the German Highway System and

c.) Inspector General for Water and Energy.

Professor SPEER retains his position as " Generalbauinspector" for the Reich Capital.

t/ signed Dr. LAMMERS.

H0695 - 0043

(Page 58 complete)

The Reich Marshal of the Greater German Reich

Commissioner for the Four Year Plan

58

DECREE

for the appointment of the Plenipotentiary General for Armament Tasks in the Four Year Plan of

1 March 1942.

All other requirements must subordinate themselves during war to the necessities of armament. It is therefore necessary to subordinate all agencies of the Four Year Plan, entrusted with armament tasks, to a uniform direction for all armament questions.

I appoint the Reich Minister for Armament and Munitions as Plenipotentiary General for Armament Tasks within the framework of the Four Year Plan. All business groups, General plenipotentiaries, plenipotentiaries, commissioners etc. within the framework of the Four Year Plan are under the obligation to currently notify the Plenipotentiary General for Armament Tasks about the measures necessary in their field of activity. The Plenipotentiary General for Armament Tasks receives the authority to issue directives by my order to the above mentioned agencies of the Four Year Plan in questions of armament.

t/ signed: GOERING.

Nuernberg, 20 March 1946

Certified true copy

s/ Dr. A. THOMA

Ldgdir.

Defense Counsel for ROSENBERG.

H0695 – 0044

(Page 59, Lines to 15)

59

Document No. 031-PS
(USA - 171)

Ro. 21

Defendants Exhibit No.

Memorandum of the Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories of 14 June 1944

The Chief of the Political Directing Staff
-Personal Referent-
[illegible]

Berlin, 14 June 1944

SECRET

Subject: "Heu-Aktion"

1. Annotation

The Ober[illegible]ruppenfuehrer (U S Army equivalent: Lt. General) has given his consent to submit again the matter "Heu-Aktion" to the Minister, with the aim to bring about a reversal of his decision. This was done on this day. The Minister has approved the execution of the "Heu-Aktion" in the Army Territories, under the conditions and provisions arrived at in talks with Army Group Center (Heeresgruppe Mitte).

H0695-0045

60+61

Page 60, lines 1 to 20 incl.)

Chief of the Political Directing Staff
-Personal Referent-

Berlin, 12 June 1944

TOP SECRET:
Copy No. 1 of 2 copies

SUBJECT: Evacuation of youths from the territory of Army Group "Center" (Heu-Aktion).

1) Memorandum:

The Army Group "Center" has the intention to apprehend 40-50,000 youths at the ages of 10 to 14 who are in the Army Territories, and to transport them to the Reich. This measure was originally proposed by the 9th Army. These youths cause considerable inconvenience in the Theatre of Operations. To the greater part these youths are without supervision of their parents since men and women in the theatres of operations have been and will be conscripted into labor battalions to be used in the construction of fortifications. Therefore Children's Villages are to be established behind the front, for the younger age groups, and under native supervision. To collect adequate experiences, the 9th Army has already established such a Children's Village and has achieved good results also from the political viewpoint.

(Page 61, lines 5 to 11 incl.)

The Chief of the Political Directing Staff, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER, submitted the action to the Minister on the 10th of the month. The Minister feared that the action would have most unfavorable political consequences, that it would be regarded as abduction of children, and that the juveniles did not represent a real asset to the enemy's military strength anyhow. The Minister would like to see the action confine to the 15-17 year olds.

(Page 62 lines 15 to 38 incl.)

If the Ministry for the East should not support or execute this action, it is expected that the procurement will be undertaken by the Plenipotentiary General for the Commitment of Labor (GBA). Army Group "Center" and especially 9th Army thought it of greatest importance not to let the children be put to work in the Reich through the Plenipotentiary General for the Commitment of Labor (GBA). They preferred the offices of the Reichs-minister for the Occupied Territories of the East (R.M.f.d.b.O.). Only through these offices did they believe to have a guarantee for correct and proper treatment. This desire of the Army Group is a particular expression of confidence towards the Ministry for the East. Army Group desires that the action be accomplished under the most loyal conditions, as had been done previously in the case of recruiting for the SS Auxiliary. They further desired special arrangements regarding care, mail exchange with parents etc. As far as possible the children are to remain in groups according to their village communities, then be collected in small camps in the Reich where they would be at the disposal of trade establishments.

(Page 63, lines 4 to 8 incl.)

If we should reoccupy the territory, the Ministry of the East could return the juveniles in the proper manner. Together with their parents they would then most likely represent a positive political element during the reconstruction of the territory.

(Page 63, lines 16 to 18 incl.)

(Note in ink)

regarding the above, Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER received the memorandum on June 14. Consequently the Reichsminister has approved the Action

Certified true Copy

s/ Dr.A.THOMA

Ldgdir.

H0695 - 0046

H0695 – 0047

(Page 64 Lines 1 to 28 incl.) 64+65 No. 22

Document No 018-PS
(USA - 186)

Defense Exhibit No.

Letter by Rosenberg to Sauckel

The Reich Minister
for the Occupied Eastern Territories

21 December 1942
No. 02926/42

To
Gauleiter Fritz SAUCKEL
Plenipotentiary General for the Commitment of Labor
Berlin W 8
Mohrenstrasse 65

Dear party member Sauckel,

I thank you very much for your report on the execution of the great task given to you, and I am glad to hear that in carrying out your mission you have always found the necessary support, even on the part of the civilian authorities in the occupied Eastern territories. For myself and the official under my command this collaboration was and is self-evident, especially since both you and I have, with regard to the solution of the labor problem in the East, represented the same viewpoints from the beginning. For political as well as efficiency reasons, you have devoted your attention, above all, to the care of the Eastern workers, employed in the Reich, and in the same sense I also have striven toward an overall satisfactory solution, by the establishment of special posts, collaborating with the welfare organizations (Betreuungsorganisationen).

If there is now complete agreement between your and my conception of the matter, I nevertheless find it necessary on the grounds of several occurrences during the last months, to point out with reference to the enclosure, the methods applied by our agencies and collaborators.

(Page 65, Lines 19 to 25 incl.)

To this point I should like to add that my repeated plea to establish sick-camps in the regional labor office districts, instead of the mass

./.

deportation of the Easterners who are incapable of work, has so far not been answered. Hence I found it necessary to contact the Reich Commissioner for health and sanitation on this matter.

(Page 66, Lines 12 to 22 incl.)

I have to ask, due to the responsibility for the occupied Eastern territories which lies upon me, that in the accomplishments of ordered tasks such measures be excluded, the toleration and prosecution of which will some day be held against me and my collaborators. In order to achieve this, and to bring into agreement the requirements given by the peculiar political situation of the Eastern territories with the measures of the commissions and the staffs of your agencies, I have empowered the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine insofar as necessary to make use of his right, and to see to it that methods which run contrary to the interest of the conduct of the war and war economy in the occupied East be abolished.

(Page 67, Lines 8 to 11 incl.)

I am gratefully looking forward to your reports in this connection.

Yours,

signed: A. ROSENBERG

Certified True Copy

s/ Dr. A. THOMA

Ldgdir.

H0695 - 0048

H0695 - 0049

(Page 71, lines 1 to 13 incl.)

71

Document No. 1015-PS
(USA. - 385)

Ro. 23
Defense Exhibit No. .....

Copy of the photostatic exhibit concerning "ROSENBERG's Special Purpose Staff" ("Einsatzstab ROSENBERG")

Supreme Headquarters of the Army

H.Qu. d. OKW., 17 October 1943

To

(Stamp:)
Special Purpose Staff
Reichsleiter
ROSENBERG

ROSENBERG's Special Purpose Staff for the Occupied Territories

Berlin-Charlottenburg
Bismarckstr. 1

Subject: Confiscation of Art-objects and cultural possessions of Jewish ownership from Staff and Officers quarters in the Occupied Western Territories.

Reference: Their letter St.v.I./Hi. Diary No. 894/43

Doc. No 1015 B - PS
(RF 1323)
(Page 72 heading)

H0695 – 0050

SPECIAL STAFF FOR PICTORIAL ART
Report of work during the period from
October 1940 to July 1944

(Page 73, lines 8 to 26 incl.)

72 + 73 + 74

..... The wholesale removal of irreplaceable European art treasures was thereby prevented and the highest artistic products of all European nations assured for Europe.

In the course of this art seizure by the staff in the occupied WESTERN territories, the following were seized from 203 locations (collections).

21903 art objects of all types, as counted and inventoried up to now.

A seizure record was made for each location, recording the origi of the objects with exact individual data. All seized art treasures were first taken to a collection warehouse at the former JEU DE PAUME Museum and then to rooms of the LOUVRE which had been placed at their disposal. They were scientically inventoried and photographed by scientific art workers of the special staff for creative art and carefully packed there by experts for transport to the Reich. These jobs were especially difficult, since the majority of the collections and individual art objects were taken over without any inventories or indications or origin, and the scientific cataloguing had to be carried out by the scientific art workers of the Special Purpose Staff.....

(Page 74, lines 1 to Page 75, line 13 incl.)

These shipments were taken to 6 shelters in the Reich, unpacked and stored with observation of all conversation, air raid and fire protection precautions. At the shelters, the inventories which had served in PARIS only for identification, were supplemented according to scientific wiew points, and the results of the scientific cataloguing were recorded on inventory lists and thoroughly indexed. With this scientific inventory of a material unique in its scope and importance and of a value hitherto unknown to art research, the special staff for creative art has conducted a work important to the

H0695-0051

to the entire field of art. This inventory work will form the basis of an all-inclusive scientific catalog, in which should be recorded history, scope and scientific and political significance of this historically unique art seizure.

A restoration work shop equipped with all technical aids was established by the special staff at one of the shelters, and has been occupied with the care and restoration of seized articles of artistic value, as well as with their permanent observation at the shelters. Several hundreds of the works of art that had been neglected by their Jewish owners or had earlier been inexpertly restored were restored in this workship and their preservation assured.

In addition, all seized articles of artistic value were photographed by the photography workship of the special staff and included in a film library. Thereby not only the identity of each individual art work was recorded, but also material of permanent vlue for study and publication in the field of art was created.

Up to 15 July 1944 the following had been scientifically inventoried:

21 903 art works

5 281 paintings, pastels, water-colors, drawings
684 miniatures, glass and enamel paintings, books and manus-
583 plastics, terra-cottas, medallions and plaques manuscripts
2 477 articles of furniture of value to art history
583 textiles (Gobelins, rugs, embroidories, Coptic materials)
5 825 hand-made art works (porcelains, bronzes, fainences, majolica, caramics, jewelry, coins, art objects made with precious stones)
1 286 East Asiatic art works (bronzes, plastics, porcelains, paintings, folding screens, weapons)
259 art works of antiquity (sculptures, bronzes, vases, jewelry bowls, cut stones, terra-cottas).

(Page 76, line 24 to Page 77, line 13 incl)

Work in the EASTERN territories.

The activity of the special staff for creative art was limited in the occupied EASTERN territories to a scientific and photographic recording of public collection and their safeguarding and care in cooperation with the military and civil services. In the course of the

H0695-0052

evacuation of the territory several hundred most valuable Russian ikons, several hundred Russian paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries, individual articles of furniture and furniture from castles were saved in cooperation with the individual army groups, and brought to a shelter in the Reich.

A collection of degenerate Bolshevist art, as well as a collection of degenerate WESTERN art, was also made for political study purposes. In addition, a rich collection of material concerning Soviet architecture was made.

25 portofolios of pictures with the most valuable works of the art collections seized in the WEST were presented to the Fuehrer on 20 April 1943, together with three volumes of a provisional catalog of paintings and an interim progress report. Additional portfolios of pictures are in preparation.

Robert SCHOLZ

Bereichsleiter
Chief of the Special Staff
for Creative Art.

H0695-0053

(Page 78, lines 26 to 36 incl.)

78

I request that you specifically prohibit the removal of cultural goods of any kind from your Reich Commissariat by any agencies whatsoever without your approval. Everything of the seized cultural goods, which remains in the Reich Commissariat Ostland and which may be eventually utilized for research work in the Higher School, must come under a later regulation. I request that you inform your subordinated General and District Commissioners of this directives. The national administration of museums, libraries etc., regardless of the right of inspection and inventory by the Special Purpose Staff, remains unaffected by this directive.

Heil Hitler !

signed A. ROSENBERG.

(Page 79, lines 1 to 22 incl.)

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery

Berlin W.8, 5 July 1942

at present Fuehrer's Headquarter:

79

To the Highest Reich Authorities and

Agencies, directly subordinated to the Fuehrer.

The Fuehrer has charged Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity as representative of the Fuehrer for the supervision of the entire spiritual and ideological training and education of the NSDAP, with the ideological fight against the Jews and Freemasons as well as against the ideological opponents of National Socialism, allied with the latter, as originators of the present war. For this purpose the Fuehrer has ordered that the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG shall have the right in the occupied territories under military administration and in the Eastern areas, belonging to the civil administration (the General Government does not belong to them) to explore libraries, archives, lodges and other ideological and cultural installations of any kind for appropriate material for the fulfilment of his task, and to request the competent Armed Forces and Police agencies to seize the material ascertained for the execution of the ideological mission of the NSDAP and for the later scientific research work of the Higher School, whereby the police-political material will remain with the police, but everything else will be turned over to the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG.

(Page 79, lines 31 to 33 incl.)

I notify you of this order of the Fuehrer and request that you support Reich Minister ROSENBERG in the fulfilment of his mission.

signed: Dr. LAMMERS.

H0695-0054

H0695-0055

(Page 81, lines 1 - 9)

Doc. No. 1015 F - PS

81

Supreme Command of the Armed Forces BERLIN W 35, 30 Oct. 194

To the

Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in the Netherlands

As a supplement to the FUEHRER's order of 5 July 1940, under No. 2850/40 secret Adj. Chief OKW communicated to Reichsleiter ROSENBERG that Lodges, Libraries and Archives in the Occupied Western Territories should be searched for material valuable to Germany and that these should be secured by the Gestapo, the Fuehrer has decided the following:

H0695-0056

(Page 81, lines 18 - 30)

81a

With regard to the right of confiscation, Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, as well as his deputy Reichshauptstellenleiter EBERT, have definite instructions from the FUEHRER personally; they are authorized to transfer to Germany and to secure there cultural possessions which appear valuable to them. The FUEHRER has withheld decision regarding their use.

It is requested that the offices in question, should be notified accordingly.

For information:

Adjutant to the Reichsleiter
ROSENBERG

The Chief of the OKW
by order
t/ signed REINECKE

H0695-0057

(Page 83, lines 1 - 16, incl.)

Doc. No. 1015 H--PS

83

THE REICHMINISTER
for the
OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES

Berlin W 35, 12 June 1942
Rauchstr. 17/18
No. 01172/42 (U/Sz).

To the

Highest Reich-Authorities

Subject: Creation of a Main-Office for the seizure and safeguarding of cultural treasures in the Occupied Eastern Territories.

In the Occupied Eastern Territories a series of offices and individual persons are engaged in salvaging of cultural treasures; they work from various point of views and independently from each other. It is absolutely necessary for the administration of these territories, to establish an overall picture of the existing cultural treasures. It must be endeavored furthermore, to let them remain as a rule in place for the time being. I have therefore established a Main Office for the seizure and salvaging of cultural treasures in the East as a "Special Consultative Office" (Sonderdozernat ") within the Main Department I of my Ministry.....

(Page 83, lines 23 - 27 incl.)

I should be grateful if you assisted me in my endeavors accordingly by instructing your subordinate commands to contact the Main-Office in the case of measures intended for the salvaging of cultural treasures.

signed: ROSENBERG

H0695-0058

(Page 84, lines 1 - 9 incl.)

1015-H

84

The Reich Marshal
of the Greater German Reich

Berlin W 8, 30 May 1942

Dear Party Member ROSENBERG:

The Special Purpose Staff for the seizure of cultural treasures in Paris has, I believe, been given the false reputation in your eyes, as if it were engaged in art dealings itself. I know the work of the Special Purpose Staff very well, and I must declare that there is no office which I can praise with less reserve for its continuous work and readiness for utilization, than this particular office with all its employees.....

(Page 84, line 18 - end)

Therefore, if a few gentlemen were very zealous afterwards to be in touch with art dealers, this constituted exclusively a personal favor to me which enable me to increase my collection. As there are very many people in the occupied territory interested in buying and chasing after art treasures I can imagine that these people, perhaps ignoring the facts but also perhaps out of jealousy have suspected the gentlemen of your Special Purpose Staff in false directions.

I consider it my duty, to give you this explanation and to ask you to authorize the further practice of this procedure. On the other hand, you know that I always personally support the work of your Special Purpose Staff wherever I can, and the seizure of a large part of the cultural treasures was also made possible through the assistance which my institutions gave to the Special PurposeSStaff.

With best regards and Heil Hitler

Yours

signed: GOERING

H0695-0059

(Page 86 complete)

86

Doc. No. 1015 K-PS
(149-PS US.-369)
(RF 1336)

DECREE OF THE FUEHRER

Jews, Free-Masons and their associated, ideological enemies of National Socialism are responsible for the war, which is now being waged against the Reich. The coordinated, ideological fight against those powers is a military necessity.

I therefore charged Reichsleiter ROSENBERG to carry out this task in cooperation with the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. / His Special Purpose Staff in the occupied territories is authorized to search libraries, record-offices, lodges and other ideological and cultural institutions of all kinds for suitable material and to confiscate the said material for the ideological tasks of the NSDAP and the later scientific research-work of the "Hohe Schule". The same regulation applies to the cultural values, which are in possession of Jews, ownerless, or not of unobjectionable origin. The measures of execution concerning the cooperation with the Armed Forces are issued by the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces / with the consent of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG.

The necessary measures within the Eastern territories under the German administration are determined by Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity as Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

signed: A. HITLER

Headquarters of the Fuehrer, 1 March 1942

To all duty stations of

The Armed Forces

The Party

The State

H0695-0060

89

page 89, lines 1 -21 incl.

H.Qu.Supreme Command of the Army, 30 Sept. 1942

Document No. 1015 N
(RF-1340)
Gen. Staff/Gen. Qu.

File No. Department K. Administration (Adm.)
No.II/11 564/42

Subject: Commitment of special detachments of the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG for the occupied territories in....

1. Missions

The Fuehrer has charged in his decree of 1 Mar 42 to Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity as "Representative for the Supervision of the Complete Spiritual and Philosophical Training and Education of the NSDAP with the spiritual fight against the Jews and Freemasons, as well as against the ideological opponents of National Socialism, allied with the latter, as the originators of the present war. The Fuehrer has therewith declared the planned spiritual fight against these powers as an task essential for the war. The Fuehrer has ordered for this purpose among others, that the "Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG for the Occupied Territories," in the occupied territories under military administration and in the occupied eastern Territories under civilian administration to which the General Government does not belong - shall have the authority.

Page 89, line 32 page 90, line 9 incl.

Disregarding exceptional cases, in which the safeguarding of endangered works of culture is urgent, its place of temporary location is to be sought on the spot. For this purpose, according to the mutual agreement between the Supreme Command of the Army Gen. Staff of the II/Gen, Qu. and the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG the following authorities have been granted to the latter,

c) to conceal or to safeguard in the operational area of the East for the protection against damage or destruction, also such works of culture which do fall under paragraph b) - especially art treasures of museums -

H0695-0061

91
92

II. Rules for the Employment (Einsatzregelung)

"The Special Purpose Staff Reichsleiter ROSENBERG" appoints special detachments for the execution of the missions mentioned under I,a,b,c. With the approval of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, the employment of these special detachments will be relugated as follows;

Page 91, lines 11 - 12

5. a) The Spezial Detachments belong to the followers of the Armed forces. They ave to wear brown uniforms with the national emblem.

Page 92, lines 21 - 25, incl.

IV. Independent from the missions of the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG according to Section I,a,b,c, the troups and all military units located in the operational area are immediately to be notified to preserve if possible valuable art monuments and to save them from destruction or damage.

HO695-0062

(Page 94, lines 1 - 24, incl.)

94

Document No. 1015-Q-PS

The Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories

Berlin W 35, 7 April 1942
Kurfuerstenstrasse 134

No. 1/1/13/42

To the
Reich Commissioner for the Ostland
RIGA

To the
Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine
ROVNO

Subject: Securing of Cultural Goods, Research Material and Scientific Institutions in the Occupied Eastern Territories.

I.

I have empowered Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG with the seizure and uniform processing of cultural goods, research material and scientific institutions from libraries, archieves, scientific institutions, museums etc. which are found in public, church or private buildings. As it was again ordered in the Fuehrer decree of 1 March 1942, the Special Purpose Staff, with the consent of the Generalquartiermeister of the Army, begins its work immediately after the occupation of the area by the fighting troops, and continues it after the installation of the civil administration, with the consent of the competent Reich Commissioners, until final settlement.

(Page 94, line 30 to end)

An activity, directed at the concealment of cultural goods, is only permissible if it is carried with the approval of the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG; the Special Purpose Staff is constantly to be informed about the manner and extent of the seizures, working intentions, and measures.

All agencies of my business jurisdiction are herewith directed to have items of the appropriate kind seized only by the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, and to restrain themselves fundamentally from any arbitrary actions. ./.

H0695-0063

(Page 95, lines 7 to 13, incl.)

95

II.

In special exceptional cases, immediate measures of securing or removal of items to a safe place can be carried out in order to evade danger threatening (e.g. danger of collapse of buildings, enemy action, climatic influences etc.) In all cases, immediate written notification of my Special Purpose Staff must take place.

(Page 95, lines 17 to 23 incl.)

III.

I have forwarded copies of this decree to the General Commissioners directly.

By Order of

signed: Dr. LEIBBRANDT.

Seal: Official

signed ROSA

Office Employee.

H0695-0064

(Page 98 complete)
Doc. No. 1015 - V - PS

98

SECRET

28 January 1942

To the Military Commander in France, Paris . . . . .

the Military Commander in Belgium and

Norhern France, Brussels.

The Fuehrer agreed that the whole household furnishings of the Jews who have fled or are still fleeing in the occupied Western territories should be confiscated to support the furnishing for the administration in the East. The confiscation is to be carried out in an orderly fashion. The confiscated objects will become the property of the Reich. Art objects, valuable carpets and similar things are not suitable for the existing conditions in the East. They are to be made secure in France. Since the shipping of the confiscated furnishings in the East is an unaccomplishable transportation mission at present, it will only deal essentially at present with the securing of the household furnishings for the Reich which come into question. The execution of the confiscation lies with the Special Purpose Staff (Einsatzstab) Rosenberg.

Certified True Copy

illegible

KV Rat- -

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(Page 102 complete)
Doc. No. 1015 - - - PS

102

The Reich Minister and
Chief of the Reich Chancellery
RK 18483 B

BERLIN 3 December 1941
at present at the Fuehrer's
Headquarters

To the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command
Field Marshal KEITEL

At present at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Subject: Utilization of Jewish home franishings in the western occupied territories.

Honored Field Marshal:

The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territory has laid before the FUEHRER a file memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, on the utilization of home furnishings of Jews who have fled from Paris, or are still leaving as is usual in the occupied western territories, for setting up the administration in the occupied eastern territories. The FUEHRER has declared himself fundamentally in agreement with the proposal. I have asked the Reich Minister of War for the Eastern Territory to get in touch with you, the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Dutch Territory and the other participating offices, for the carrying out of his proposal. I have sent a copy of this letter to the Reichs Minister of the Occupied Eastern - Territory ! I have also notified the Reichs Commissioner for the Occupied Dutch Territory.

Heil Hitler !
respectfully yours
s/ Dr. LAMMERS

Certified true copy:
BERLIN, 14th of January 1942
Dr. MARQUART SEAL:
SA-Sturmbannfuehrer

H0695-0066

(Page 103, complete)

Doc.No.1015 Y

103

The Reich Minister and Chief
of the Reich Chancellory
Rk.18483 B

Berlin, 31 December 1941
Vossstr.6
at present the Fuehrer's Headquarters

To the

Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Mr. ROSENBERG

Berlin W 35
Rauchstr.17/18

Subject: Utilization of Jewish home-furnishings in the occupied western parts of the Eastern Territories.

Dear Mr. ROSENBERG,

Your file-note of 18 December 1941 has been presented to the Fuehrer. The Fuehrer basically agrees with the recommendation outlined under I. I have forwarded to the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces as well as to the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands Territories a copy of this part of your file notes concerning the utilization of Jewish home furnishings jointly with the enclosed copies of letters. May I request that you contact them as well as the other participating offices in order to carry out your recommendation.

Heil HITLER !

respectfully yours

t/ Dr. LAMMERS

Certified true copy:
Berlin, 14 January 1942
t/signed Dr. MARQUART
SA-Obersturmbannfuehrer Seal:

H0695-0067

(Page 104 complete)

Document 1015 Z

104

File notes for the Fuehrer.

Subject: Jewish property in France.

Corresponding to the Fuehrer's orders concerning the securing of Jewish cultural property, a large number of Jewish apartments have remained unguarded. As a result during a period of time, much of the furnishings has disappeared since obviously they could not be guarded. The authorities found terrible living conditions in the entire eastern area, and the procurement possibilities are limited to such an extent that practically nothing can be secured any more. I therefore request the Fuehrer's approval for the confiscation all Jewish home furnishings of escaped or still departing Jews in Paris, as well as in the occupied Western Territories in general, in order to help as much as possible the furnishing and equipping of the eastern administration.

2.PP

Berlin, 18 December 1941

Certified true copy:
Berlin, 14 January 1942

Seal:

t/signed Dr.MARQUART
SA-Obersturmbannfuehrer

(Page 109, 110, 111 complete)

Doc.No. 1058-PS

USA — 147

109 + 110 + 111

Ro. 24

Defense Exhibit No.

Copy of excerpts from ROSENBERG's speech, found in his files. Held 20 June 1941 to the partres concerned with the Eastern Problem. (Accused of forced deportation of Russians in large areas).

....The symtoms, which we have had to acknowledge since 1939, in spite of the attitude called for by the State, demonstrate that the controversy against Germany had not ceased, however. While the German Press received instructions to restrain itself, attacks against Germany were noted again and again in Soviet Russian....

Originally, the Russian affair was a purely continental matter. Moscow-Russia had lived for 200 years under the Tartar yoke and its face was turned mainly towards the East. The Russian traders and hunters opened up the East as far as the Urals, a few Cossack Columns migrated to Siberia and this colonization of Sibiria is undoubtedly a great feat in World History.....

.....Here the resulting aim for Germany is the freedom of the Ukranian people. This is to be considered altogether as a point in political program. There is no sense in discussing now in what form and to what extent a Ukranian State can then develop later on .....

.....We have to proceed with caution in this matter. Writings on the Ukranian struggle are to be encouraged in order to revive the Ukranian historical consciensness. A university could be founded in KIEV, polytechnical academies created, the Ukranian language cultivated, the works of Ukranian classical authors, who wrote partly in the Russian languages, could be printed again in the Ukranian language .....

.....If the aim of the Reich-Marshal's economic administration must be to extract as much as possible out of this territory, then it will be able to support this political attitude and political leadership all the more, for it makes a difference, whether I shall have won 40 Million people to co-operate voloutarily after a few years or whether I must post a soldier behind every

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H0695-0068

farmer. I believe, that if both sides realize these necessities, politics will be a help to economic administration and, the other way round, economic administration will be very well able to adjust itself to the political aims.....

.....The aim in this case will not be to found a Caucasian National State, but a solution in some form of a confederacy will be found, which with German support may progress so has that these people perhaps will ask Germany to safeguard their cultural and national existence. Germany does not need to proceed in this matter as the Russian did before, who sent their officials there, but these poeple also can be given an independent basis of life which can assure lasting pacification.....

Besides all these problems there is also another question, which is just as much of a general nature and which we must all consider, namely the question of the <u>German national property.</u> German people had worked for centuries in this gigantic area. The results of this work were among other things large possessions of land. The landed property confiscated in the Baltic country can be compared with the size of East-Prussia, the whole landed property in the Black Sea region was as large as WUERTTEMBERG, BADEN and ALSACE together. In the Black Sea region more land was tilled than the whole of England has under the plough. These large proportions relation should make us realize that the Germans there did not seek again and did not exploit the people, but that they accomplished creative work. And the result of this work is <u>German National Property,</u> without respect to previous individual owners. How this is going to be compensated for later, can not to be mentioned yet. A legal basis can, however be provided by this.....

.....We must declare here, that today also we are <u>not</u> enemies of the Russian people. All of us who have known the Russians before, know that the individual Russian is personally extremely amiable and capable of culture and only lacks the firmness of character of the Western European.....

.....Our struggle for a new order results also altogether from the sense of the right of national self determination of the peoples; for those peoples have existed for hundreds and even thousands of years and were then

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H0695-0069

H0695-0070

subdued. There is no reason however, for this subjugation to be now a perpetual law of God. The aim of the German Eastern Policy towards the Russian will be to lead this original Muscovite regime back to its traditions and to have its face turned again towards the East. The Siberian Area is large and fertile in the centre. Many revolutionaries, who were sent to Siberia by the Russian Czarism , were excellent men. The Siberian regiments had the reputation of being racially good also in the Russian Empire. Even if the Russians are separated from the areas which do not belong to them, they still remain in possession of a larger area, than any other nation of Europe ever had. ....

Certified true copy

s/ Dr. H. THOMA

Defense Counsel for ROSENBERG

Nuernberg 20 March 1946.

H0695-0071

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(Page 112 complete) Ro. 25

Document No. 2889-PS (USA-595) Defense Exhibit No.....

Excerpt from the Article in the "Voelkischen Beobachter" of 29 Mar 1941 No. 88 Page 2

Concluding Speech during the Opening of the Institute for the Exploration of the Jewish Question in Frankfurt.

" For Germany, the Jewish question is only solved then when the last Jew has left the Greater German area."

Since Germany with its blood and its nationalism has now broken for always this Jewish dictatorship for all Europe and has seen to it that Europe as a whole will become free from Jewish parasitism once more, we may, I believe, also say for all Europeans: For Europe, the Jewish question is only solved then when the last Jew has left the European continent.

At that, it does not matter whether such a program can be realized in five, ten or twenty years. The transportation facilities in our time, if all nations join, would be strong enough to institute and to execute such a resettlement at a great extent. But the problem must and will one day be solved as we have visualized it from the first day of our fight - then accused utopists - and now proclaim it as strict realistic politicians. All nations are interested in the solution of this question.....

Nuernberg, 20. March 1946

Certified True Copy

s/Dr. A. THOMA

Ldgdir.

H0695-0072

(Pages 113 to 122 incl.complete)
Document No. 004-PS
(GB - 140)

113

Ro 26

Defendants Exhibit No.

The Political Preparation of the

Norway Action

(The enclosures mentioned in the report have been omitted from this paper since they are only relative to specific matters. The complete report including appendices has been submitted to the Deputy of the Fuehrer by Reichsleiter ROSENBERG on 17 June 1940)

The Office of Foreign Relations (Aussenpolitisches Amt) of the National Socialist Party (NSDAP) has had contact with VIDKUN QUISLING, leader of the NASJONAL SAMLING in Norway, for years. The director of the "Office North" (Amt Nordon) of the Office of Foreign Relations - later victim of a fatal accident - paid him (QUISLING) a personal visit on one of his trips to Scandinavia.

When in 1939 the general political situation was beginning to grow critical QUISLING gave the Office of Foreign Relations an estimate of the situation and his opinion about the possible intentions of Great Britain with relation to Scandinavia in case of conflict (Great Britain's) with the German Reich. Prior to the convention of the NORDIC ASSOCIATION (Nordische Gesellschaft) in LUEBECK. QUISLING was received by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG in Berlin. He (QUISLING) pointed out the decisive geopolitical importance of Norway in the Scandinavian region and the advantages gained by the power in control of the Norwegian coast in case of conflict between the German Reich and Great Britain. He further explained the extraordinary clever, democratic and particularly Anglo-Saxon propaganda which had been accepted favorably by almost the entire nation, also because of Norway's economic dependence on the seas and therefore on England. Since he did not believe that the small nations would remain neutral in case of conflict - as had been the case in the World War of 1914 - but was convinced that they would become involved in one way or the other, he requested support for his party and press in Norway, basing his request on the "pan-Germanic" ideology. REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG also requested Director (Amtsleiter) SCHMIDT to arrange a

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meeting between QUISLING and his Deputy HAGELIN with State Secretary (Staatssekretaer) KOERNER, bearing in mind that this matter might be of particular interest to GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING with regard to air strategy. This meeting with State Secretary KOERNER did take place. At the same time Staff Director (Stabsleiter) SCHICKEDANZ, directed by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, submitted the attached memorandum to Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery (Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei) LAMMERS for the information of the Fuehrer by the end of June 1939 (Enclosure No. 1)

After the LUEBECK convention Director (Amtsleiter) SCHEIDT took a vacation trip to Norway to further pursue this matter. His observations are found in the attached report (Enclosure No.2). Even during his presence in Germany, QUISLING had requested a short, pertinent training program for reliable party functionaries especially selected by him. This request was granted by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG. In August 1939, a 14 day course was held at the School of the Office for Foreign Relations of the NSDAP (Aussenpolitisches Schulungshaus der NSDAP) in Berlin for 25 followers of the NASJONAL SAMLING who had been selected by QUISLING.

In September Burgermeister Dr.WINKLER revealed that he had been charged with the financial aspects of QUISLING'S request by GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING through State Secretary KOERNER. The outbreak of war and the beginning of the Polish campaign delayed the decisions (Enclosure No.3). A further reminder of REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG to GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING in the course of a talk about the importance of Norway in connection with the matters set forth originally by QUISLING had no practical results.

At the same time political tension increased in Norway as Russian activity made itself felt in the Baltic regions. Of this QUISLING kept the office (APA) informed through his deputies in the Reich. The outbreak of the Russo-Finnish war at the end of November helped to further increase the anti-German currents in all of Scandinavia and played into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon propaganda which was now building up to full strength. Greater Germany was represented as a secret ally of Soviet Russia and as the real culprit in Finland's misfortune. At the same time the Western powers promised Finland military support which could only be supplied via

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H0695-0073

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Norway and Sweden. The possibility of a plan by Great Britain to occupy Norway and possibly Sweden to effectively close the blockade against Greater Germany and further to gain convenient air bases against Germany began to take shape under the pretense of altruistic help to Finland. Its aim was to involve also the Nordic nations in a conflict against Greater Germany. QUISLING informed the office (APA) about these new possibilities shaping on the political scene, acting through his deputy in Germany.

As the activities of the Allies became more and more noticeable in Norway, QUISLING again came to Germany to voice his fears. He was received by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG in the early part of December and he again presented his ideas. Firmly convinced that in the long run a genuinely neutral position in the great conflict would became impossible for the small nations and in his firm faith in the victory of Greater Germany in this conflict which was also an ideological one, QUISLING considered it his duty - supported as he was by a small but determined minority - to tie Norway's fate to that of Greater Germany as the new center of strength of a Nordic Germanic life community. We knew that his courageous group was the only pro-German Party. is deputy in Germany, HAGELIN, had also arranged for a talk between QUISLING and GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER which took place about this time. During a report to the Fuehrer REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG again mentioned Norway. He particularly pointed out her importance in the case of England deciding to occupy Norway with the tacit consent of the Norwegian Government, for the purpose of strengthening the blockade and under the pretense of help for Finland. GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER, too, upon his request, was called to the Fuehrer in connection with his talks with QUISLING. As a result of these steps QUISLING was received by the Fuehrer for personal instructions on the 16th of December and again on the 18th of December. During this interview the Fuehrer emphasized repeatedly that the most preferable attitude of Norway as well as all of Scandinavia would be one of complete neutrality. He had no intentions to enlarge the theatres of war to draw other nations into the conflict. If, however, the enemy were preparing an enlargement of the zones of war with the aim to further throttle and threaten the Greater German Reich then, of course, he would be obliged to arm against such steps. Then the Fuehrer promised QUISLING ./.

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financial support for his movement based on the pan-Germanic ideology and for the purpose of combatting the increasing enemy propaganda. The military matters of the question were now transferred to a special military staff which assigned special missions to QUISLING and heard his opinions (Encl.No.29). The political treatment was to be handled by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, expenses were to be borne by the Foreign Office (Auswaertiges Amt) whereby the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs was to be (Aussenpolitisch.Amt) kept informed at all times by the foreign political offices. Maintenance of liaison with QUISLING was assigned to Director (Amtsleiter) SCHEIDT who, as matters developed further, was attached to the Naval Attache in Oslo, Commander (Korvetten-Kapitaen) SCHREIBER. Strictest secrecy was ordered for the entire matter.

Then, in January, during a conference between REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG and Foreign Minister von RIBBENTROP it was decided to appropriate to QUISLING an initial sum of 200,000 Goldmark. This money was to be taken to Oslo, in two installments, by the liaison agent SCHEIDT where it was to be handed to QUISLING. In the Foreign Office (Auswaertiges Amt) Privy Councillor (Geheimrat) von GRUNDHERR was the only one to be told of this arrangement. (Encl. No.3)

As shown in the attached documentary memoranda QUISLING's reports transmitted by his Deputy in Germany HAGELIN concerning the possibility of active intervention of the Western Powers in Norway with consent of the Norwegian government became more and more alarming. These reports continously supplemented with more accurate confirmations by QUISLING's confidants were in certain contrast with the opinions of the German Legation in OSLO. The Legation believed in the neutral intentions of the Norwegian government of that time, the NYGAARDSVOLD, and was further convinced that the government would take arms in defense of its neutrality policy. The Foreign Office (Auswaertige Amt) held the same opinion as is shown in the attached documentary memorandum dated January 8 which is the result of a talk between Director (Amtsleiter) SCHEIDT and Privy Councillor (Geheimrat) von GRUNDHERR (Enclosure 8).

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It is of special interest that HAGELIN, QUISLING's deputy in Germany, whose intimate connection with QUISLING was not known in Norway succeeded in getting a foothold in the circles of the NYGARDSVOLD government. Thus, he heard the uncolored opinions of the members of the Government who conducted themselves like a secret Norwegian-Anglophile society.

In the documentary memorandum of January 13 he related the opinions expressed to him by two Norwegian ministers. The gist of opinions was that Germany had already lost the war and that Norway - if only because of its large Merchant Marine - could not do other than favor England in her politics, in war even more so than in peace. And further that the entire nations agreed with this policy (Encl. 9).

During the night of February 16 to 17 the English raided the "Altmark" in the JOESSINGSFJORD. The reaction of the Norwegian Government to the Altmark-Affair seemed to indicate that certain secret arrangements had been made between the Norwegian Government and the Allies. This was further emphasized in Director SCHEIDT's consolidated report covering January 20th to February 20th (Enclosure No.11) after he had received HAGELIN's report. HAGELIN had overheard the conversation between two members of the STORTING during which one member said to the other that the actions of the two commanders of the Norwegian torpedo boats had been a "prearranged affair". The same report also refers to the English demands for air bases in Norway and for freedom of trade in the Norwegian waters. It goes on to say that although the Norwegian government refused those demands it was agreed that violations by the English would be answered with paper protests only. Such reports, and confirmations thereto were time and again supplied through QUISLING. In complete contrast to these opinions, the German Legation, even after the Altmark Affair, relied fully upon the good will of the Norwegians. The Ambassador cited the signing of the Norwegian-German trade agreement as weighing heavily in favor in his point of view. He already considered the Norwegian government NYGARDSVOLD somewhat dependent on the Greater German Reich (Encl.Nos. 11 and 12). All these reports were currently submitted to the Fuehrer by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG. QUISLING always emphasized that more tham 90 % of the country was behind England and

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that he only represented a minority which, however, was chosen by virtue of its intuition to take charge later on as the representatives of a NEW Norwegian nation.

Apart from financial support which was forthcoming from the Reich in currency, QUISLING had also been promised a shipment of material for immediate use in Norway such as coal and sugar. Additional help was promised. The shipments were to be conducted under cover of a new Trade Company to be established in Germany or through especially selected existing firms while HAGELIN was to act as consignee in Norway. HAGELIN had already conferred with the respective Ministers of the NYGAARDSVOLD government as for instance the Minister of Supply and Commerce (Versorgungs und Handelsminister) and had been assured permission for the import of coal. At the same time the coal transports were to serve possibly to supply the technical means necessary to launch QUISLING's political action in OSLO with German help. It was QUISLINGS's plan to send a number of selected, particularly reliable men to German for a brief military training course in a completely isolated camp. They were then to be detailed as area and language specialists to German special troops who were to be taken to Oslo on the coal barges to accomplish a political action. Thus QUISLING planned to get hold of his leading opponents in Norway including the King to prevent all military resistance from the very beginning. Immediatly following this political action and upon an official request of QUISLING to the government of the German Reich the military occupation of Norway was to take place. All military preparations were to be completed previously. Though this plan contained the great advantage of surprise it also contained a great number of dangers which could possibly cause its failure. For this reason it received a quite dilatory treatment while, at the same time, it was not disapproved as far as the Norwegians were concerned.

In February, after a conference with GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG informed the Secretary in the Office of the Four Year Plan (Ministerialdirektor im Vierjahresplan) WOHLTHAT only of the intention to prepare coal shipments to Norway to the named confident HAGELIN.

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Further details were discussed in a conference between Secretary WOHLTHAT, Staff Director SCHICKEDANZ and HAGELIN. Since WOHLTHAT received no further instructions from the GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL, Foreign Minister von RIBBENTROP - after a consultation with REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG - consented to expedite these shipments through his office. Based on a report of REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG to the Fuehrer it was also arranged to pay QUISLING ten thousand English pounds per month for three month commencing on the 15th of March, to support his work. This money was to be paid through the liaison agent SCHEIDT.

Meanwhile HAGELIN, through his connections in Norway as trusted agent of the Norwegian Navy, had been commissioned with the purchase of German AA guns (Flaks)through the German Navy Ministry. Through this connection he gained more and more insight into the actual ideas and intentions of the Norwegian NYGAARDSVOLD government and into the Allied preparations which had already started in Norway. While in Germany on the 20th of March to attend conferences regarding the delivery of the German AA guns, he made a detailed report about the increasing activity of the Allies in Norway, tolerated by the NYGAARDSVOLD government. According to his reports the Allies were already checking the Norwegian coastal towns for landing and transport possibilities. He also stated that the French Commandant KERMARREC who was charged with this reconnaissance had a confidential talk with Colonel SUNDLO, Commandant of NARVIK, who is a follower of QUISLING; during the course of the talk he told him of the Allied intentions to land motorized troops in STAVANGER, DRONTHEIM and possibly also at KIRKENES and to occupy the airport at SOLA (Enclosure No.14). At the same time HAGELIN increased his oral and written warnings regarding the confidential agreements between the Allied and the Norwegian governments stipulating that in case of an Allied occupation of coastal towns the Norwegian government would not go beyond paper protest, as was the case in the Altmark Affair. And again, in his report of March 26 (Enclosure No.15 and 16) he pointed out that the speech of the Norwegian Foreign Minister KOHT dealing with Norwegian neutrality and containing some protests was not being taken seriously either in London by the English nor in Norway by the Norwegians. It was well

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known that the government had no intentions to take a stand against England. However, to keep up appearances towards Germany up to the last minute the Norwegian government intended to issue an order to fire. This was to demonstrate that everything within their power had been done. There was a continuous series of conferences between the King, the Commanding Admiral, the Crown Prince and the newly appointed Minister of War LJUNDBERG who had been placed in office at the special request of England as early as January. A person close to the King as well as the Commanding Admiral explained to HAGELIN that the above mentioned actions by England were quite unavoidable since she knew that she could only win the war if she were in control of the Norwegian ports. Furthermore England feared a German counterblow which was not to be allowed to materialize. The Norwegian government was also notified by London that Germany intended to mine the waters between JUETLAND and the Norwegian coast. Based on a message from England this plan was revealed on or about March 15 during a secret session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the StORTING by Foreign Minister KOHT. As a matter of fact, during the course of the military preparations for the occupation of Norway this plan had been adopted by the German military authorities and to this day it is a mystery how this plan got to London. In view of all these news, QUISLING could no longer back his earlier advice to continue watching the development of the situation in Norway. He now had to point out that any further delay would mean a grave risk. The above was probably the most decisive report ever to be submitted here by HAGELIN. REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG immediatly transmitted it to the Fuehrer (Encl.No.15).

While still in Berlin HAGELIN was requested by Colonel SCHMUNDT to make speedy arrangements for a conference between QUISLING and a colonel of the General Staff, at some neutral location. This conference was held in Copenhagen in the beginning of April.

In confirmation of all this information coming from QUISLING and his confidents and in contrast to the opinion held up to the end by German Legation in OSLO and by the Foreign Office, the Allies, on April 8th, initiated their first major blow as an introduction to their intended occupation of Norway. During the night from the 7th to the 8th of April they mined the Norwegian coast and made public announcement of this act. Norway's reaction, consisting of

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the reports always received by the Office of Foreign Relations (Aussenpolitisches Amt) of the NSDAP, was nothing more than protests on paper growing weaker by the hour. Then, after proper preparations and by command of the Fuehrer, Greater Germany undertook the counterblow in the morning of April 9 and occupied the most important Norwegian airfields and seaports.

Reports about the further political developments in Norway proper are found in the appended documentary memorandum (Enclosures No. 18 to No. 30).

,, After the success of the occupational operations in Norway seemed assured, the Fuehrer called for REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG for a short talk before lunch, on April 25th. He oriented him (ROSENBERG) about the developments of the military action in Norway where the English Auxiliary Corps had just suffered a decisive defeat combined with the capture of important documents and plans. He further revealed to REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG that he had based this most daring decision which was now approaching successful completion on the continuous warnings of QUISLING as reported to him by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG. And that it actually happened in the DRONTHEIM-FJORD that behind the stern of the last German Troop Transport there appeared the bow of the first English destreyer which convoyed the Allied Troop Transport Fleet. This destroyer was wiped out by the German Navy.

Nuernberg, 20 March 1946

Certified True Copy

signed: Dr.A.THOMA

Ldgdir.

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(Pages 123, 124, 125 complete) Ro 27

Document No. L - 221 Defendant's Exhibit No.
(USA. - 317)

Partial Copy of Document L - 221, Conference between FUEHRER, KEITEL, ROSENBERG, GOERING, LAMMERS of 16 July 1941.

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 16.7.1941
Bo/Fu

TOP SECRET

M e m o r a n d u m for the record.

By order of the Fuehrer a conference took place today at 1500 hours in his quarters attended by Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, Reich Minister LAMMERS, Field Marshal KEITEL, the Reich MARSHAL and myself. The conference began at 1500 hours and, including a break for coffee, lasted until about 2000 hours. ....

Original page 3

On principle we have now to face the task of cutting up the giant cake according to our needs, in order to be able:

first, to dominate it,
second, to administer it, and
third, to exploit it.

The Russians have now ordered partisan warfare behind our front. This partisan war again has some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us. .....

Original page 4.

In particular:

In the Baltic territory the country up to the Duna now will have to be administered in agreement with Field Marshal KEITEL. Reichsleiter ROSENBERG emphasizes that in his opinion a different treatment of the population is desirable in every district ("Kommissariat"). In the Ukraine we should start with a cultural administration, there we ought to awake the historical consciousness of the Ukrainians, establish a university at Kiev, and the like. The Reich Marshal makes the counterstatement that we had to think first of securing our food situation, everything else could come later.

(Incidental question: In there still anything like an educated class in the Ukraine, or are upper class Ukrainians rather to be found only as emigrants outside present day Russia.)

ROSENBERG continues, there were certain independence movements in the Ukraine which deserved promotion. .....

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Original Page 5.

At the same time the Crimea, including a considerable hinterland (situated north of the Crimea) should become Reich territory; the hinterland should be as large as possible.

Rosenberg objects to this because of the Ukrainians living there.

(Incidental question: It occurred to me several times that ROSENBERG has a soft spot for the Ukrainians; thus he desires to aggrandize the former Ukraine to a considerable extent.)

The Fuehrer emphasizes furthermore that the Volga Colony too will have to become Reich territory, also the district around Baku; the latter will have to become a German concession (military colony). ....

Original Page 6.

There ensues a rather long discussion as to the qualifications of Gauleiter LOHSE who has been proposed by ROSENBERG as Governer of the Baltic. ROSENBERG reiterates that having approached LOHSE already he would be in a difficult situation in case LOHSE were not appointed; for the western part of the Baltic KUBE was to be appointed, but subordinated to LOHSE; for the Ukraine ROSENBERG proposes SAUCKEL.

The Reich Marshal, however, emphasized the most important points of view on which we ought to base these appointments:

Securing of food supplies, and as far as necessary, of trade: securing of communications, etc.

The Reich Marshal emphasizes, either KOCH should be appointed for the Baltic because he knew this country very well, or KOCH should receive the Ukraine because KOCH was the person with the greatest initiative and with the best education.

The Fuehrer asked whether KUBE could not be appointed as commissioner for the district of Moscow; ROSENBERG and the Reich Marshal both think that KUBE was too old for this position.

Upon further representations ROSENBERG replied he was afraid that KOCH might soon refuse to obey his (ROSENBERG's) instructions; by the way, KOCH had predicted such conduct on his part. ....

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Original Page 9.

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Upon a question of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, the Fuehrer replied newspapers also - e.g. for the Ukraine - would have to be reestablished in order to obtain means of influencing the inhabitants. ....

Original Page 10.

(Incidental remark: The Fuehrer emphasizes that activities on the part of the churches are out of the question. PAPEN had sent him through the Foreign Office a long memorandum in which it was asserted now was the right moment to reintroduce the churches; but this was completely out of the question.) ....

Original Page 10 (should be 11)

Reich Minister Dr. Lammers reads the drafts prepared by him (see enclosure). A longer discussion takes place concerning the jurisdiction of Reichsfuehrer SS; obviously at the same time the participants have in mind the jurisdiction of the Reich Marshal.

The Fuehrer, the Reich Marshal and others reiterate that HIMMLER was to have no greater jurisdiction than he had in Germany proper; but this (much) was absolutely necessary.

The Fuehrer repeats emphatically this quarrel would soon subside in practice; he recalls the excellent collaboration between Army and Air Force at the front.

In conclusion, it is decided to call the Baltic country "Ostland".

Certified True Copy.

s/ Dr. A. THOMA

Ldgdir.

H0695-0084

4 April 46

We, MARTIN L. LOWENTHATL Civ., D151848, and S@T. ERWIN STREISINGER, 40138067, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct transl tion of the original document.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL
Civ. D150848

SGT. ERWIN STREISINGER
40138067